

New York Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1914.

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation. Gordon M. Reid, President; G. Verner Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. Address Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York:
Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$3.75; 3 mos. \$10.50; 6 mos. \$19.50; 1 year \$35.00.
Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. 42c; 3 mos. \$1.25; 6 mos. \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00.
Daily only, 1 month, 35c; 3 months, \$1.00; 6 months, \$1.75; 1 year, \$3.25.

FOREIGN RATES.—By Mail, Postage Paid, outside of Greater New York:
Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. \$5.00; 3 mos. \$14.00; 6 mos. \$25.00; 1 year \$45.00.
Daily and Sunday, 1 mo. 42c; 3 mos. \$1.25; 6 mos. \$2.25; 1 year \$4.00.
Daily only, 1 month, 35c; 3 months, \$1.00; 6 months, \$1.75; 1 year, \$3.25.

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.
The Tribune uses its best endeavors to insure the trustworthiness of every advertisement it prints and to avoid the publication of all advertisements containing misleading statements or claims.

Legalizing the Secondary Boycott.

The Tribune is not disposed to join in the outcry over the labor sections of the anti-trust bills just because they are put in at the behest of organized labor's leaders. If the section regarding the organization of labor meant only what President Wilson said it meant it would be to accept it. The trouble is that those who voted for it do not agree as to what it means, and many of them frankly admit that they do not know what it means. The issue is put up to the courts. That is cowardly and dishonest. It is laying up trouble for the future.

About one part of the section adopted in committee of the whole by the House on Tuesday there is the same question as to its meaning. Its sponsors say that it does not alter the existing law or practice. Its critics say that it confers immunity upon the secondary boycott. There was the same scurrying to cover in the House as this was also put up to the courts.

Aside from the provision regarding boycotts there is little to find fault with in this latest labor section of the Clayton bill. All parties have been agreed for some time that Congress should regulate the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. What the Clayton bill provides is the accepted practice of the courts. No harm can come from the delay of the injunctive process where property is not threatened with damage by waiting to give a hearing to both sides. The other rights which the section gives are practically the rights which organized labor exercises now without legal interference. Not so with regard to the boycott provision. It seems to us unmistakable, despite disclaimers from administration sources, that the Clayton bill as it stands will legalize the practices which were forbidden by the courts in the Danbury hatters' case and in the Buck's Store and Range case.

The bill declares legal "ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute" [between employer and employee] or "recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do." Under this language we see nothing to restrain organized labor from declaring boycotts against those who venture to do business with concerns which it has boycotted. If a manufacturer in Connecticut incurs its enmity it can "persuade" jobbers and retailers who deal in such product as his all over the country not to buy from him on pain of seeing themselves put upon its unfair list. This gives to organized labor the power to destroy those who will not yield to it. This is gross favoritism. The Sherman law was passed to protect persons engaging in interstate trade from unfair and destructive tactics. Capitalists are forbidden under severe penalties to combine and put pressure upon retailers and jobbers not to handle the wares of others. Yet labor organizations receive full authority to do this very thing. We do not see how the language of the bill means anything less. Inducing a dealer not to buy of a manufacturer who has incurred disfavor is persuading by peaceful means. Everything short of violence may be used under such a grant of power.

Organized labor does not need any such license for its protection. It can take care of itself adequately under laws which give it equal rights with organized capital. Laws which do anything else, in either direction, are repugnant to the sense of justice. President Wilson has said that he would not consent to the enactment of such laws. He has either approved this section of the Clayton act without fully perceiving its effect or he has no more moral courage than have the men in Congress who are putting the whole question of labor and the law up to the courts.

Conscience of the Country.

President Wilson says that the conscience of the country demands the anti-trust legislation against which a delegation of business men protested the other day. Then the conscience of the country must be hazy in its dictates. These bills have been changed several times since they were put forth by the administration near the beginning of the session. At first they were extremely radical, totally impracticable, so unworkable that even radical Democrats protested against them. Then they were recast and some of them abandoned. Only a few days ago the labor organization immunity section of one of them was changed, words dictated by Mr. Gompers being added.

In which state did it represent the conscience of the country, before or after it was amended by Mr. Gompers? Or does Mr. Wilson mean that the conscience of the country demands something and that he is calling in Mr. Gompers to find out what it is? If we were asked what the conscience of the country was demanding we should say it was a square deal for business, freedom from suspicion and harassment, surcease from action under the plea that it is better to suffer in moderation now than drastically later on. The voice of the country upon the railroads is unmistakable. We believe it is the same upon business in general. The people know that they must keep an even hand between Big Business and Big Politics.

The Langley Aeroplane Test.

Just what Glenn H. Curtiss seeks to gain through a demonstration that the old Langley aeroplane can be made to fly is not altogether clear.

He is credited with a desire to show that the Wrights did not invent the first successful flying machine, with the idea, apparently, of weakening their patent claims. But one is prompted to ask whether any possible demonstration of flight in the old relic would cause him or any other manufacturer or flyer to abandon the wing warping devices which the Wrights contributed to aviation. Its on these that the claims of the Dayton brothers rest. There is not an aeroplane in use either here or abroad without them or some modification of them.

Until their invention aeroplanes acted in operation like kites, and it is hard to believe that Mr. Curtiss thinks for a moment the rigid 'plane would ever possess stability.

The Battle of the Defenders.

A more thrilling race than that of yesterday between the burished Vanitie and the white-hulled Resolute it would be hard to imagine. The two tall sloops were seconds apart for the most of the thirty miles, and the Herreshoff craft finished but a few boat lengths ahead. When the Defiance joins the fun the sights in these waters will be worth travelling miles to see.

So far as comparisons go, there is little to be gleaned from the two races sailed, more than the fact that William Gardner has turned out a rare boat easily in the Herreshoff class, and maybe a shade better. The Vanitie's overwhelming lead in the first race was largely luck and good guessing. Where comparisons were possible the Vanitie a little more than gained the time allowance which she must give to the Resolute. Yesterday the Resolute, with the great Nat himself at the wheel to help, fully held her own, boat for boat, and won handsily, if her allowance is taken into account.

It is a long run to the final decision, however, and much tuning up and many changes of trim and sail plan will intervene. In this preliminary work the Resolute has to-day a big advantage by reason of her early launching. What will happen in the weeks to come not even the seventh son of a sea cook could guess. A better prospect for salt-water battling there never was.

The Aldermen on the Subway Hold-Up.

If Secretary McAdoo has any notion that the public is not taking a keen interest in his million dollar hold-up of the new subway it will pay him to ponder the terms of the resolution on that subject adopted yesterday by the Board of Aldermen. His experience as a traction man will tell him that the public dislikes strap-hanging and has no feelings of affection for anybody, traction promoter or government official, who unnecessarily delays new transit facilities.

Mr. McAdoo's position in this case is exactly as intelligent as that of a balky horse. The easement under the postoffice, for which he demands the \$1,000,000 payment, will not only not hurt the building, but will permit a subway connection of inestimable advantage in mail distribution. The public stands to gain both ways if the easement is granted. So long as Mr. McAdoo remains balky the public stands to lose both ways. It will lose in money, or it will lose the bettered mail facilities and have to bear great delay and inconvenience due to the change in the subway route, as well as an increase in the operating time over the new route. City and state officials, the Merchants' Association and the general public have appealed to Mr. McAdoo to stop his hold-up. It is a strange—a passing strange—sense of duty which impels him to continue it.

Investigate the Elections Superintendent.

It is a good thing that Mr. McMahon, the Governor's commissioner, has refused to dismiss the charges brought by the Honest Ballot Association against John R. Voorhis, State Superintendent of Elections. These charges go directly to the basis of honest elections. If through inefficiency and incompetency Mr. Voorhis has been responsible for political jobbery in the election bureau, if he has failed to investigate accusations of fraudulent registration and to prosecute election frauds, he should be removed. No mere denial of the charges should suffice.

The action taken by the Governor's representative means that unless Governor Glynn himself intervenes in favor of the accused man there will be an investigation of his work. Such an investigation cannot fail to be a good thing for the public. It is a matter of common belief that since Tammany got control of the election office, through the appointment of Mr. Voorhis and his two upstate colleagues, there has been more politics than efficient public service in the administering of affairs. A thorough probing of the workings of this office is imperative.

Trinity Should Maintain St. John's.

It is to be hoped that Mr. McAneny and the other city officials who are to confer with representatives of the Trinity Corporation can work out some practical plan for preserving St. John's Chapel. Quite possibly, as the Trinity trustees believe, the old building is useless for church purposes and so of little value to them. Yet, as one of the city's oldest churches, bound up in the early life of the community, and an excellent example of church architecture of that period, it seems too valuable to be sacrificed to wholly materialistic considerations.

The city cannot afford to buy the chapel, nor can it afford to postpone further the Varick st. improvement, which threatens the building's existence if carried out without changes especially made to save it. There seems little chance of any purchase by an individual or historical society desirous of preserving St. John's. Its fate, therefore, depends on whether the city authorities can persuade Trinity that the corporation owes it to the public to maintain this landmark.

"This Is the Life."

Some wags ago a cheery cave-man settled back in his habitation, kicked a couple of skulls into a corner and sighed with joy. There, for the first time, "This is the life" was born.

He was sure he meant what he said. He really did feel just as blissful as he talked. But within an hour the decline set in. The cave began to look a little damp and mouldy. He thought of even larger skulls which he might collect, must collect unless he wanted himself to be collected. And he growled unpleasantly. He kicked his woman into a corner and went out to break something in what only a few minutes before had been a perfect world.

Such is still the way of this unsatisfactory creation. What seems the life in hitting a high spot turns out to be a delusion and a snare. The taste of the morning after succeeds and pervades the soul.

Fortunately, new mountains arise if you will look ahead and trust your own eyes. The only folk who become permanently bored are the silly sheep who follow the crowd. They are a sad sight, sitting around at the stupidest doling, smacking their lips and exclaiming: "This is the life." Our town is full of them, we regret to say. If any of these poor souls should ever really hit a high spot they would die of the shock. We pass them up. For the real folk, with eyes to see and courage to try, high spots though only spots, are frequent enough to make up for the long waste places.

The Conning Tower

TO THE NEO-PSEUDOISTS.

Poets and painters and sculptors,
Ye of the screeching schools,
Scorners of Art's conventions,
Haters of bounds and rules.

Mockers of line and rhythm,
Loathers of color and rhyme,
What of your new creations?
What of the Test of Time?

Fetters no longer bind you,
Ye of the New To-day,
But—if a dolt may ask it—
What have ye got to say?

Here is another question,
Less of the head than heart:
Is the new stuff wonderful merely
Because it is rotten art?

If we were a copyreeder and a story had "Hully Gee!" in it, we'd blue-pencil it at once. The only trouble is that we wouldn't have a blue-pencil. The editorial blue-pencil is almost as mythical as the Average Reader, the Public Taste or—well, what?

UNKIND CUTS.

No. 1.

I do not wish to pick a scrap,
Nor jeer at anybody's map;
But I've seen many a shapelier knob
Than that which crowns Old Irvin Cobb.

—A. R. F.

"Unkind Cuts," we forecast, is going to be a popular series. The columnar possibilities of the harpoon are always greater than those of the redolent unguent.

THE DIARY OF OUR OWN SAMUEL PEPPYS.

June 2—Up, and to the city, and all the day in petty business, and marking the merry faces the passers-by did seem to have, it being a bright, fair day. And mesme I saw a great crew of beautiful ladies upon the avenue, in rich gowns, till that I thought, small wonder the Business Man is so wearied. To a public for dinner and had a bowl of asparagus soup, which I knew for that, since it was so printed upon the card. To my office late and worked there until midnight, when home and to bed.

3—Up by times, and to my bank, and asked for my statement, which, a young man said, We have sent you by post. But it has not come, which fretted me greatly. Thence with C. Riegelman the barrister to luncheon, and I had a salad of lobster and some coffee, but got no great joy from it, for that the waiters would ever bump into the back of my chair, the careless zanies! To the office, where all the evening at my scribbling, and no great thoughts did surge over me, neither. Read then H. Wilson's "Crooks All," and laughed much, as over the comickalest tangle in many weeks.

Sign in a Railroad avenue, White Plains emporium: "Watch the opening of the White Plains Butter and Egg Market, which will open with a full line of teas and coffees." It fooled us. We thought sure it'd be paints, oils and varnishes.

THE R IS SILENT, AS IN KENTUCKY, SUH!

[From the Globe.]

La Montague was thescintillating star. The score at the end of the half was 5 to 2 in favor of the defense. Final score 8 to 4. The weakest play in the American line up was Captain J. M. Watebury who was suffering from a broken thumb.

"Folk to Call Rockefeller," runs a Stamford, Conn., Advocate headline. Well, as L. D. W. offers, few are chosen.

THE MAD, MAD WAGS.

Sir: It was a demi-bohemian gathering. Anderson was there, dark of face and black of hair, and with his usual eye for a pose was sitting cross-legged on the great divan, smoking a sachem's pipe. As was his wont he was relating his heart conquests to us. "Mac," I said to her, "his voice was a complacent drawl, 'I can't stay just good friends? You mustn't let yourself care too much for me.' . . . But at this point I interrupted: "Behold," I said, waving dramatically in his direction, "behold the great chief Sitting Bull!"

W. J. F.

At the New Willard, Washington, Banana Fritters, Wine Sauce, and 25 40, but at the Hardware Club, New York, Banana Fritters, Rum Sauce, are but 15c.

Thinkin'.

BY OUR OWN JAMES WHITCOMBE RILEY.*

Layin' down under the elm tree,
Hearin' the brook 's it sings,
A feller gits mighty thoughtful;
An' he thinks of a lot o' things.

One day I had been in swimmin',
An' I hadn't put on my clo'es,
But was layin' there a-dryin',
W'en I thought—only jest suppose—

That there never wuz any birthdays,
W'y, you wouldn't git one present,
No parties an' no holidays,
An' all such things that's pleasant.

But worse'n missin' all them things
(Then too, there's lots of others)
—Ef we didn't have no birthdays,
W'y, we wouldn't have no mothers!

*L. Y. E., in this case.

WELL, HERE'S WHERE FRED IS TOLD.
[From the Amityville Record.]
BORN—FURRER, May 18, to Mrs. Fred Furrer, Linden-hurst, a son.

There are twenty-three Chinamen, half as many Japanese . . . The Tribune.
Down with vivisection!

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

[From the Rutland (Vt.) Record.]

Angered because his wife hurried off to the polls and voted instead of waiting for him to accompany her, John Haeger, colored, is believed by the police to have shot and instantly killed his wife, Helen Haeger, aged twenty-eight years, at their home, 214 Beach street.

Cheer up, Mr. Hoe. It is not always Mae.

PROBABLY FANNING ONLY MAKES HER WARMER.

Sir: How are Don Juan's dates for this week? I'd like to take him to Dulcinea Del Taboso's for tea smatternoon and let her bring "You know, hot tea is really more cooling than iced tea, in warm weather" on him.

L. J. P.

"I know," Edar writes, "why most contris don't go in for lastling."

Then we say: "Well, Edar, why not?"

"They consider it beneath them."

How about nexttolastling?

F. P. A.

THE HOLD UP.



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—I wonder what he would have charged his own company?

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

A CYCLONE OF IDEAS

So a Reader Regards the Feminist Words of Romain Rolland.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If all of this morning's Tribune had been written in the style of the letter signed "A. H. M." the readers would become dizzy. It is supposed to be a brilliant conglomeration of ideas championing the cause of woman, but it is so peculiarly contradictory and so inconsistently chanceable in its hues and views that it suggests a medley of perverted proverbs or a seam unravelling itself after each stitch.

The master mind of Romain Rolland is quoted as having said: "I have never had such true sympathy for women as I have now since I ceased to look at them with lover's eyes." Do, pray, tell how that could be done, to "cease" to think kindly of woman, and yet "increase" one's true sympathy for her! Then says the same Romain Rolland of womankind: "No doubt their faith is illusory and rather ridiculous." That looks as if it was the "illusory and ridiculous faith" with which his master mind was now in true and increased sympathy.

Wouldn't your head grow dizzy trying to follow such merry-go-round statements? And there are more of them. He also lauds the "tremendous" effort that woman has made during the last thirty years to escape from the degrading and unwholesome semi-domesticity to which the stupid male egoism condemned her. For pity's sake, is it such an unhappy thing to cook a meal for one's self and husband when hungry that one must struggle for thirty years to escape so "degrading" and "unwholesome" a domesticity, or to occupy one's self in making a bed or sweeping a room? How can that be made to have any connection with the "male egoism"?

New York has improved, and is able to "sit up" as regards the fairness of "votes for women."

M. L.

Brooklyn, June 2, 1914.

A DEFENCE OF THE GREEKS

Their Atrocities Cannot Compare with Those of the Bulgarians.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I trust you will allow me space, as a regular reader of your paper, to say a few words about the accumulated charges of the Carnegie commission against the Greeks. It has been proved, first, that its members were not impartial; and, secondly, how could it bring real evidence against the Greeks and Serbs, as dead men tell no tales? Let me say that if any atrocities were committed by the Greeks they are not to be compared with those that have been committed by the soldiers of King Ferdinand.

It was the day and night of June 7, 1913, when the flourishing and entirely Greek township of 8,000 inhabitants at Nigrita were slain and burned by the "heroes" of Lule-Burgas, firing and looting with all their accompanying ferocity. Not only was the town devastated and the inhabitants butchered, but also the countryside for a score of miles was wiped out. According to almost all the correspondents of Europe and America, Greek metropolitans, priests and teachers were insulted, young women, girls and helpless human beings were outraged, and Greek churches, commercial establishments and estates were looted, not only by the wild hordes of the irregulars, but also by the authorities and the officers of the Bulgarian army.

It is a well known fact that the Greek warships, which enabled the Bulgarians to come into the Aegean Sea, were fired upon

by them at the town of Cavala before the last Balkan outbreak. In face of all these instances, the Bulgarian forces openly violated the protocol which had been signed by the Greco-Bulgarian committee on May 21, 1913, for the demarcation of a line and invaded territory occupied by the Hellenic troops, although the Greek government loudly protested against that unjustifiable policy of the Bulgarian government.

It was not only the Greek bayonets which brought their enemies to demoralization and cowardice in the battle of Kiklish and Kresna Pass, but the cries, the sighs, lamentations and the innocent blood of so many thousand human beings. Perhaps some enemies of the Greeks will contradict the above statements of my letter, but those enemies must never forget that the truth does not need evidence.

ARISTOTLE M. MACHELAS.

New York, May 31, 1914.

MR. SULZER DENIES

Aid from Mr. Barnes Was Never Requested, He Declares.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The statement in your paper today to the effect that I, or any one representing me or the "Sulzer Nominators," directly or indirectly, saw Mr. Barnes or requested Mr. Barnes or any one representing Mr. Barnes for aid in my campaign for Governor on an independent ticket is made out of whole cloth and, in fact, has absolutely no foundation.

Suffice it to say in this regard that the independent citizens of the State of New York—the "Sulzer Nominators"—who are promoting my candidacy for Governor under the emblem of the "Liberty Bell," are just as much opposed to the domination of the Barnes machine as they are opposed to the domination of the Murphy machine. They know we never can have good government and honest government and decent government in the State of New York until both of these corrupt machines are destroyed and thrown on the political scrap heap.

I have assured the "Sulzer Nominators," who are organized in most of the counties of the state, that I will accept their nomination and that I shall run for Governor next fall on their independent ticket. I have no vanity in the matter, but a question of principle is involved, and in vindication of this principle I shall carry the standard, and my friends throughout the state can rest assured that in the struggle for honest government, to accomplish which I sacrificed the office of Governor, I shall go to the end of the road.

I have too much common sense and too much knowledge by past experience to believe, for even a moment, that Barnes will aid my campaign any more than Murphy will aid it, because I know these bosses always work together for their own selfish ends, and they know that out of the 800,000 independent voters in the state my candidacy spells victory for decency and defeat for corruption.

The grafters must go is my platform, and on it I am going through the state in the campaign and shall speak wherever the people will hear me, and what I have to say, in the language of the late Horace Greeley, will make mighty interesting reading.

WILLIAM SULZER.

No. 115 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1914.

The New Theology.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In to-day's paper I note a letter from "Progressive Religionist" which states that there is a minister, the Rev. Henry R. Rose, who is preaching a new theology in accordance with the views of

Winston Churchill, as expressed in "The Inside of the Cup." I am most anxious to know if the Rev. Mr. Rose is a minister of the Episcopal Church and whether his parish is in New York City, as I would like very much to attend his services on my return.

Middle Hope, N. Y., May 31, 1914.

ROOSEVELT, THE STATESMAN

So a Reader Regards the Colonel, Despite the Critics.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an editorial in "The Times" today under the heading "Strategy and Statesmanship" another futile attempt, characterized by the usually pathetic methods of "The Times," is made to discredit the motives of Colonel Roosevelt. Whatever else may be said in reply to all these grave, imaginary charges, it is certainly very amusing and novel to hear Mr. Roosevelt accused of cowardice and his policies characterized by the terms "dickering, shuffling and dodging."

While there is undoubtedly a good deal of truth in the statement that the "Ins" are guiding the country to the bad through utter inefficiency, the inevitable corollary that they should be replaced by the "outs" with Roosevelt at their head becomes so only because the public generally has now come to realize that there is no other true American statesman available at present who would serve them justly and with unselfish loyalty. It seems to me that true public service and statesmanship must certainly do not consist of holding vague, impractical ideas on dominant issues and misguided blundering efforts, however sincere they may be, to carry them out; but above all they consist of proved ability to accomplish whatever is for the public good, wisely and justly, and also by all means efficiently.

It is very sad and even more amazing to hear the editor ask, referring to the tariff and trust questions, "What is there in Mr. Roosevelt's record to make us think that he could or would deal with it wisely or with courage or even with a loyal desire unselfishly to serve his country?" His whole public life has been characterized not only by sincerity and loyalty to the principles he honestly believed to be for the good of the nation as a whole, but by courageous and efficacious methods in overcoming the opposition to these principles.

It is not an exaggeration to say that Colonel Roosevelt tries to state statesmanship to the average, thinking American citizen. A statesman should be, first, a politician, and besides advocating great issues for the public good he must be practical enough to accomplish his purpose justly and expediently. He may find it necessary to be a strategist for certain purposes, but above all he must certainly not be visionary.

OSCAR KUENZEL.

New York, June 1.

The 90 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have seen no reply from anti-suffragists to the statement made by "A Trained Statistician" in your columns in regard to the famous or infamous "90 per cent" of the anti-suffragists. This being the case, it is reasonable to assume that the statistical methods of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage are as unfair and misleading as your correspondent describes them to be. If this is an illustration of the value of statements made by this association, surely every one who cares in the least degree for truth must dissociate himself from such an organization.

MARY BROWN.

New York, June 2, 1914.